

Up to March 16, 1968

**2,799 U.S. planes were
downed in North Viet Nam**

VIETNAM

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**Day of
Nationwide
Struggle
Against U.S.
Imperialism**

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Photo:

**Enemy tanks
attacked
by the P.L.A.F.**

SOUTH VIET NAM

P.L.A.F. CONTINUOUS ATTACKS

- * G.I.'s under Tight Siege at Khe Sanh.
- * Hard Blows at U.S. Logistic Bases.
- * Many U.S. and Puppet Battalions Wiped Out.

THE armed forces and people of South Viet Nam continue to attack the enemy in all theatres of operations, wiping out greater and greater number of his troops. They also hammer at many logistic sectors and seal off important communication lines, thus creating great difficulties to the enemy in transport and supply.

FROM January 20 to March 8, 1968, the P.L.A.F. tightened their noose around Khe Sanh and lobbed artillery shells about one hundred times on Ta Con, northeast of Khe Sanh, and the strongholds around it. P.L.A.F. A.A. batteries sealed off Khe Sanh airfield, seriously hampering air supply to that position. Sometimes up to 10 planes of various types were downed in one day. The Liberation fighters assailed the enemy even near barbed wire fences. In 50 days and nights, the P.L.A.F. units investing Khe Sanh put out of action or captured 1,050 enemy troops (most of them G.I.'s), burnt

or destroyed 196 planes and helicopters, and demolished many depots and warehouses.

Enemy convoys on the sections of Highways No 1 and 9 passing through this region have been frequently intercepted. Military vessels and barges plying between Dong Ha and Cua Viet were pounded by P.L.A.F. artillery and suffered heavy damage: on February 25 and 27, the enemy had 17 vessels damaged, burnt or sunk with their freight. Dong Ha and Cua Viet were violently attacked many times between February 21 and 29. Despite heavy air and naval supports and artillery pounding of the enemy, the P.L.A.F. fought successful fierce battles against the enemy's covering troops and heavily shelled his vital targets, chiefly the wharves. One of the biggest ammunition depots of the Yankees in South Viet Nam was blown up at Cua Viet on March 11: according to Western press agencies the explosions lasted at least 10 hours running.

DURING the siege of Hue from February 28 to March 5, 1968, the P.L.A.F. came into contact a dozen times with the U.S. and puppet columns raiding the city and its periphery.

The engagement on March 1 was particularly fierce. 4 U.S. battalions raided the sectors of Tan Thanh (5km

northeast of Hue) and Hien Si (21km northwest of Hue) as well as the town quarters close to Hue. The armed forces and people of the city inflicted upon them serious losses in a violent engagement. In a 10-minute hand-to-hand fight, a self-defence unit of the city wiped out 2 platoons of the U.S. First Air Cavalry Division.

ON March 4, the armed forces and people of Quang Nam province launched fresh attacks on Da Nang as well as on many district capitals and enemy military bases. The P.L.A.F. guns scored direct hits on important targets, causing big fires. According to preliminary reports, the P.L.A.F. Division.

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DEATH KNELL OF PUPPET ARMY HAS TOLLED

THE thunderous widespread attacks launched by the Liberation Armed Forces and the insurgent population of South Viet Nam since late January have inflicted extremely severe losses in manpower and material on the U.S.-puppet troops, and the consequences of these events are of incalculable gravity for Washington on the political, military as well as

psychological planes. One of the problems that most torment Johnson and Company is the massive disintegration at an unprecedented rate of the puppet armed forces.

NEW FACTS

ACCORDING to initial statistics supplied by the N.F.L., the number of men and officers having

broken away from the puppet army in the first days of February 1968 has almost equalled the total number for the six years 1961-1966: 200,000 men in six days. Through the length of South Viet Nam, many big units (battalions, regiments and even divisions) have been completely dislocated or exist only on the muster roll of

(Continued page 2)

MEETING MARKS 18th ANNIVERSARY OF DAY OF NATIONWIDE STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM

A meeting was held on March 15 in Hanoi, by the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, the Permanent Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation in North Viet Nam, and the Viet Nam Asian-African Solidarity Committee to mark the 18th anniversary of the Day of Nationwide Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism and welcome the Week of International Solidarity with Viet Nam.

It was attended by representatives of various political parties, mass organizations, nationalities, religious communities, armed forces and people of all strata in Hanoi.

Addressing the meeting, Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the Viet Nam Workers' Party Central Committee and member of the President of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front Central Committee said:

"This year, Viet Nam's Day of Nationwide Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism has become a day of worldwide solidarity with Viet Nam against U.S. aggression. In response to the call of the Tri-Continental Committee of Support for Viet Nam, a Week of International Solidarity with

Viet Nam is being observed in many places around the world. This is a great stimulus for us. We warmly welcome the Week of International Solidarity with Viet Nam; we thank the peoples in the fraternal socialist countries, Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the progressive people the world over including progressive people in the United States for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.

"Eighteen years ago, armed only with their hatred for the enemy and their determination to fight and win, our compatriots in the Saigon-Cholon area succeeded in forcing U.S. warships and aircraft to withdraw from our country. We firmly believe that today, with the one-minded bloc of our 31 million people, having powerful forces in all aspects and enjoying the strong sympathy and support of the peoples all over the world, will certainly inflict complete defeat on the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen to liberate the South, defend the North and ultimately reunify our country."

Speaking next, Mme Nguyen Thi Luu, Assistant Secretary of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front Central Committee and Secretary General of the Viet Nam

Asian-African Solidarity Committee, said:

"The U.S. imperialists are persisting in their aggressive war and have committed monstrous crimes. The Vietnamese people have smashed U.S. 'neo-colonialism,' defeated the 'special war' and are defeating the 'local war' of the U.S. chiefs of the imperialist warmongers."

Praising the victories of the Vietnamese people, especially of the South Vietnamese people, since early this Spring, Nguyen Thi Luu stressed:

"The tremendous all-sided victories recently won by the South Vietnamese people have brought about a new situation in which the U.S. aggressors are driven further into a defensive posture and impasse and cannot escape complete failure."

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the U.S. imperialists for obstinately continuing their dirty war of aggression in Viet Nam and at the same time raising a battlecry about their 'desire for peace.'

The resolution reiterated the determination of the Vietnamese people to completely defeat the U.S. aggressors so as to liberate the South, defend the North and reunify the country.

SAIGON BARRICADES

RECENT events in South Viet Nam and especially in Saigon, have thrown the 'Hawks' of the Pentagon and the White House into dismay. The carefully cultivated myth about an American big stick that imposes its whims on the entire world has sadly been exploded. The Johnsonian ranting, turning pro-bragadocio, can hardly impose its people any more except the more naive ones.

The fortress of the Embassy taken by storm, the Independence Palace assaulted, Radio Saigon destroyed, all the H.Q.'s of the puppet army and police demolished, the Inter-Army General Staff overrun, Tan Son Nhut airfield taken and re-taken under the running fire of the P.L.A.F., whole quarters swept clean of collaborationist vermin, the gendarmerie is so soundly thrashed that it is difficult to understand how it dared to present itself as a dashing conqueror before Congress. While crying up victory, the American C.I.-makes a low-key plea for an immediate reinforcement of 100,000 men! A new expeditionary force of one might as well be sent. Definitely, the sense of the ridiculous of the sabre-rattling Yanks has been somewhere while flying over the Pacific.

That the Johnson and Company have chosen Saigon as a springboard for attack and last refuge furthermore proves

their utter ignorance of the facts. They had better brush up their history. They will throw that Saigon has never yielded to any big warrior, be it electronic.

EIGHTEEN years ago, in the thick of French occupation, the Saigonese turned up the first to raise the banner of struggle against the foreigner. On March 15, 1950, led by Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, now President of the N.F.L., a mass demonstration, in fact, shook the city with the sound of its footsteps. The U.S. destroyers, prowling off Saigon for a show of strength, dared not stay any longer in face of this effervescence. The P.L.A.F., the Viet Nam U.S. destroyers, prowling off Saigon for a show of strength, dared not stay any longer in face of this effervescence. The P.L.A.F., the Viet Nam U.S. destroyers, prowling off Saigon for a show of strength, dared not stay any longer in face of this effervescence.

After the outer of the French colonialists in 1950, the Americans were installed as masters in Saigon, behind the shields of non-interference. They lived, traitors. A massive aid, weapons galore, a body of troops and an increasing number, demographic measures by the armful, a ruthless

repression with all its blind brutality, all that did not scarred Saigon, turned up the first to raise the banner of struggle against the foreigner. On March 15, 1950, led by Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, now President of the N.F.L., a mass demonstration, in fact, shook the city with the sound of its footsteps. The U.S. destroyers, prowling off Saigon for a show of strength, dared not stay any longer in face of this effervescence. The P.L.A.F., the Viet Nam U.S. destroyers, prowling off Saigon for a show of strength, dared not stay any longer in face of this effervescence.

Things got worse with the massive arrival of G.I.'s at the beginning of the 'local war.' The arrogance of the occupation troops served as an eye-opener for even the personnel and officers of the puppet administration and army as to the mechanism of U.S. neo-colonialism. It laid bare the felony of the Saigon U.S. puppet type. A blaze of the patriotic movement set Saigon in flames once again.

Workers of the VIMITEK, dockers, taxi-drivers, and other manual workers by periodic, sometimes bloody, strikes, kept up the sacred fire of Revolution. The simultaneous uprisings to the streets, angered by the simultaneous uprisings, the students of the Thien-Ky University, the Buddhist monks who heroic struggle joined the one waged by all the other strata of the people in the movement for national liberation, precipitated the downfall of the puppet administration. In 1953, amid their angry mobilization by fire at street corners to say No to enslavement, the U.S. puppet army stepped up its attack. The troops of the intellectuals who up to then had been a wait-and-see attitude also participated in the fight.

Contrary to the expectations of its promoters, Yankee terror in the end brought about the unanimity of the patriotic forces. The memory of professor Le Quang, sentenced to death, of his colleague Nguyen Thi Dieu murdered, of the death of the woman pharmacist Phan Thi Yen atrociously tortured, of innumerable physicians, journalists, writers and artists languishing in prison, shows that neither women intellectuals are spared. A struggle, now in progress, the 'local war' is now explosive, has been shaking Saigon all the days of U.S. occupation. Winning over all sections of the population, it has become an urban movement of unrelenting violence. Street hawkers, made and even children themselves brand the aggressors as gorillas.

In spite of the Honolulu embraces and the election force in November 1961, Thieu and Ky have secluded, unarmored and armed, and licensed traitors, but prudent and without illusion, they

take great care not to risk a single step in Saigon. Going to work by helicopter, sleeping often on board navy ships under U.S. armor cover, and squabbling for the most privilege handed out by Washington, these puppet rulers have the world's president of the puppet Republic of Saigon tortured in the slough of Despond, aware that their days are numbered. The review of the traitors' past, the review of the P.L.A.F. mortaring, the U.S. military's bombing of the Independence Palace, the very day of the presidential inauguration, to say nothing of the less spectacular misfortunes, have irremediably ruined the lives of the people. 'Hawks' are still rubbing their beaks, it is because the rapacious birds are fond of rot.

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* "Long-haired army": women's units waging political struggle.

What Happened in Saigon on March 18 and 19, 1950

March 18, 1950: Two U.S. destroyers, the *Sticken* and the *Anderson* arrived at Saigon port to show the flag, together with aircraft from an aircraft carrier operating off the Nam coast, thus marking U.S. outright intervention in the Indo-Chinese war of the French colonialists.

March 18, 1950, night: South Viet Nam people's first attack on the French barracks near the berths of the American ships.

March 19, 1950: Over 500,000 demonstrators march past the U.S. Embassy, and set fire to American cars. Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, the present N.F.L. President, and other well-known intellectuals and personalities, they displayed the yellow-starred flag, thus marking the slogan of 'Down with U.S. imperialism!' 'Yankee go home!'

As a result of this mammoth demonstration, the U.S. army, after a day of hesitating to intervene actively.

March 19, 1950 has been written down in history as the Day of Nationwide Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism.

MARCH 19 DAY OF NATIONWIDE STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM

THE Americans are with us. Yes, why not? This more in line with the logic of things.

We are finding ourselves at a decisive hour. We have probed the American aggressive forces and received confirmation of what we thought about them. We shall get the better of them, certainly—on condition that we are ready to pay the necessary price. That which we are celebrating this year with particular fervor the anniversary which falls on March 19; that day in 1950 was one of the most significant subjects for pride on the part of Saigon city. In Saigon, the Saigon of the popular masses, our Saigon, going to draw the logical conclusion from the fact which was the strength of America against American imperialism.

Who could hold thinking at this a time when we have become clear, in spite of the ranting of a Western capitalist and the buffoonery of Nguyen Cao Ky, that American aggressive imperialism and its native vultures have lost on the whole front? All American puppet demagogues, measures have misfired, and the military and police balance of forces has been tipped in our favor. World opinion has turned against the more explicit condemnation of the patent crime of aggression against our people, and the military and police balance of forces has been tipped in our favor. World opinion has turned against the more explicit condemnation of the patent crime of aggression against our people, and the military and police balance of forces has been tipped in our favor.

Now the Americans know that we want only independence and national freedom. Should America be so stupid as to prevent us from getting it? The United States who can inspire to pose more ardently than a people that the Johnson administration has been deprived of this for nearly half a century now? It is certain that our fundamental compromise on our fundamental national rights. But we demand

The Vietnamese people, fired by the brilliant success of the Lunar New Year show of strength, are entering the present phase of struggle with increased confidence. This does not mean that we have any illusions as to the sacrifices that we still have to endure. But we know, and say so, that victory is already ours. And while we rely first of all on the courage of the masses and their determination and the selflessness of our people to triumph over the aggressors, we highly value any support and encouragement to our defense effort, wherever it may come from.

Thus, then, whenever we proclaim our confidence in victory, we also express our confidence in the friendship and gratitude to peoples and men of good will all over the world who in one way or another, condemned American crimes and approved of our people's struggle to aggression. And that is why, in this crucial moment of our fight against the American imperialists, we think that the Americans are with us. Our American friends like to remark that 'America is not a country. States experienced such political and moral turmoil, such a slough of despond, ponder over great national and international problems, such as this, that we are in order in a nearby emplacement. The people will not hesitate to attribute the credit for this healthy awakening of the people to us. We should we refuse to touch it? We're fighting

THE AMERICANS ARE WITH US

our struggle for independence and freedom.

Of course, we could, without any false modesty, agree with them that we are present intense activity in American political life. But could our fall to trace the powerful popular movement in the United States to the persistent strength of American revolutionary and democratic traditions and ourselves? It was not by accident that our Presidential Declaration of Independence in September 1943 started with a quotation from the American constitution. We know that modern American people who preferred exile to servitude, that the most popular movement there have remained those of Washington and Lincoln, and we think that this is not without meaning.

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THE Yanks, aren't we?" A young man in space opened a plastic bag and passed them around. "Have a smoke, boys..." The Chinese accent who was lying on his stomach some distance away from the comrades, and share our meal later in the day."

Suddenly the girl sprang to her feet and took cover behind a tree. A small figure appeared in the distance, leading for the barricade, weaving his way through the obstacles, with the look of a man who knew his way. The worker lifted his head to scan the approaching figure. "Don't shoot," he cried out. "It's Old Man's son!"

Now everyone could see a young man with a very dark, intelligent eyes looked anxiously at the tank cars and the barricade, then winked at the tank cars. "I am bringing you a lot of goodies: beer, sandwiches, fruit, and a whole lot more in town," he called out.

A man hugged the little boy and said, "You're a brave little fellow. The little boy said, 'I am bringing you a lot of goodies: beer, sandwiches, fruit, and a whole lot more in town,' he called out."

ple in the first place. And we have been pleased to see that the more it gets out of order, the more Americans side with us.

We keep in our memory the moving sacrifices of Hanoi, Hanoi, H. Morrison and others. We sympathize with the young people who have burnt their draft cards in public, with the artists who have in their songs ignored the White House or praised the courage of the peasant-soldiers and the Negroes, women, intellectuals, students, workers, who in successive and ever more powerful waves are mounting assaults on the myths and the behavior of the Johnson administration which has been taking cover to wage its war, its petitions, teach-ins, mass demonstrations—the American people have used all forms of struggle. For the war has become more and more dangerous to them. It has proved disastrous for the international prestige of the United States, and even for the American honor. On the internal plane, it is ruinous: the people's savings are depreciated by inflation and taxes are being increased. What is even worse, because the war is already lost, under the pretext that the revolutionary corps should be saved at all costs, American liberties are being exposed to peril. But who is exposing American soldiers to danger? Is not the Johnson administration itself? And the American people, in complete agreement with ours, have been telling it, every day,

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BARRICADES IN SAIGON FREE

will you? I know how to." He was interrupted by a shouting match that he was spotted by them in the distance. All the guns on the barricade immediately pointed in that direction. The girl said to the little boy in a serious voice, "Get into cover, quick!"

Bullets ripped the surface of the road. The anti-tank gun was fired. A man stood up to observe. He was hit in the head and hit some one else. As he ducked for cover, a singing voice called from a balcony:

"Look out, some bastards have dropped down the drugstore and are firing from there!" Little Hai was calling from the second-story house nearby. Grasping firmly the wooden rail of the balcony, an old man's neck and screwed his eyes on some distant object.

"Get down, you kid!" the bespectacled young man was shouting. His friends looked up at the child with a worried expression on their faces. A burst of submachinegun fire was coming very close to Hai, who didn't budge. The young girl's catpaw was heard in the distance. Hai shouted: "Take cover, Tan!" Two of them... Infantry

the best way to save them from such dangers: "Bring down the tanks!"

A military solution? Yes, if you like. That one. The fact that the military have been ordered to bring down the tanks seems to us full of meaning: soldiers have deserted by hundreds; recent news reports told us that Air Force Captain Dale Noyd had preferred to go to jail rather than participate in the training of armmen who would go down to the battlefields in villages; Professor George Zaslavskiy of Harvard University, a noted specialist in military science and technique, has resigned his job as advisor to the Pentagon.

In these days of impetuous struggle for peace, at the same time as we learn about the decision taken by the Tri-Continental Organization to launch a week of action for an end to the Viet Nam war, from March 13 to 19, reports from America tell us that ten days of uninterrupted demonstrations have been planned and announced. All friends of Viet Nam share our joy at the American people's combativeness and join us in wishing their campaign the best of success and the most happy progress. As for us, our people will strive to fulfill with honor and courage in this common struggle for a better future, and will do their utmost to defend their friends' confidence.

PHAM HUUY THONG
Vice Chairman of the Viet Nam Committee for the Defense of World Peace, Member of the World Peace Council.

behind... Shoot at them, brothers... Shoot!" The little boy was shouting. He was spotted by them in the distance. All the guns on the barricade immediately pointed in that direction. The girl said to the little boy in a serious voice, "Get into cover, quick!"

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News from **CAMBOD**

News from LAOS

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P. L. A. F. Continuous Attacks

(Continued from page 1)

took a toll of over 350 casualties from the U.S. and puppet troops including 5 puppet platoons and a U.S. company, downed or destroyed 35 planes and choppers and demolished many logistic depots.

ON March 10, the P.L.A.F. artillery pounded many U.S. fuel depots at Nha Trang. The Da Nang depot built on the seashore with a pipeline was also set afire. According to Western reports, huge columns of flames and smoke rose hundreds of metres above sea level. The

enemy admitted the loss of many million litres of petrol. The Nha Trang depot also suffered heavy damage.

KEEPING up their offensive, the armed forces and people of Nam Bo mounted between March 5 and 10 a series of attacks against 6 urban centres and provincial capitals in the Mekong Delta: Tra Vinh, My Tho, Vinh Long, Can Tho, Sadec and Ca Mau, destroying many puppet organs. The P.L.A.F. also shelled many airfields such as Lo Te, Tra Noc (Can Tho province) and My Tho, destroying or damaging many aircraft. They also intercepted many U.S. and puppet battalions on looting raids. One of the most remarkable engagements was the March 7 one, in which a battalion of Regiment 7 and another one of Regiment 8 of puppet Division 5 were wiped out about 5 km from Thu Dau Mot town, north of Saigon. Meanwhile, the P. L. A. F. intercepted the U.S. and puppet battalions sent to mend Highway No 4, an important supply route linking Saigon to the Mekong Delta. In Ben Tre province (100 km south of Saigon), puppet Division 2, Regiment 10, puppet Infantry Division 7, was put out of action after suffering 310 casualties in battles taking place from March 5 to 7.



What is more, they ignore virtually all what has happened in various districts. They have not witnessed the enthusiastic welcome given the P.L.A.F. by the population which served as their guides, catered to them and took great care of them. They have not seen the cheerfulness which followed the formation of self-defence units, the setting up of revolutionary committees, the operation of groups of voluntary workers, the distribution of food supplies, the enlistment in the Liberation Army, and the emergence of "nghĩa binh" units composed solely of break-away puppet soldiers. They have not, first of all, read the joy and pride radiating on every face.

They have seen nothing, just as they have understood nothing. They have kept from Saigon only the memories of the artificial glamour of the bars and buildings, fresh-looking streets, and sunny harbours. But the soul of the city is elsewhere. It glows in the eyes of its inhabitants. The eyes of Nguyen Van Troi stepping with his head high towards the execution post. The eyes of those martyrs who fall without submission. But also the eyes of the anonymous crowd in which shines the same steel glare.

Saigon is rightly nicknamed the Indomitable City.

L.V.C.

A SURREALISTIC CHESS GAME

by Whalen Buckley (Rester — March 2, 1968)

THE war in Viet Nam has come to resemble a surrealistic chess game played on a board 500 five hundred miles long.

One side, the U.S., South Viet Nam and their allies, has four times as many pieces as the other and all the major ones, helicopter knights, air strike queens, even a fleet. Its opponent, the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese, has nothing but plodding pawns.

And yet, well into the fifth week since the start of the Lunar New Year offensive, the pawns still held the initiative all over the board.

According to Allied intelligence, as many as 10,000 enemy troops circled Saigon, concentrated to the North within ten miles of the city limits. Scores of skirmishes were taking place daily almost in the suburbs and the American command issued an alert for the long-awaited second wave of attacks this weekend.

At Khe Sanh, 20,000 North Vietnamese dug their trenches and tunnels to within 100 yards of the Marines' barbed wire and slowly increased the tempo of their bombardment from the surrounding hills. One anniversary that no one at Khe Sanh is forgetting this year is March 13. It was on that day in 1954 that the battle of Dien Bien Phu began.

Khe Sanh and Saigon were the areas of major concern to the Allies, but the situation appeared dangerous at many other points as well. In the

First Corps Area, a North Vietnamese division maneuvered near Quang Tri city, the capital of Viet Nam's northernmost province. Heavy fighting continued on the outskirts of Hue...

In the Second Corps Area, intelligence sources said, the North Vietnamese had strengthened their forces in the Central Highlands. Sharp fighting took place last week in the three-border region West of Dakto, five miles from Kontum and 100 miles of the south near Ban Me Thuot. The United States' fourth infantry division, with one of its three brigades assigned to the First Corps Area, was hard-pressed to contain the enemy.

South of Saigon, in the Mekong River Delta, the Viet Cong kept steady pressure on Can Tho. American troops and sailors of the mobile riverine force were engaged in exhausting and costly fighting in the week.

Of greater importance in the long run though is the fact of defending the population centers of South Viet Nam against renewed enemy attack. The Allies have virtually abandoned the countryside.

As the troops, militia and revolutionary development teams

have withdrawn, pacification and "search-and-destroy" operations have come to a halt. One senior American staff officer said recently they have no longer had a feel for the situation in rural Viet Nam because they received little information about it.

How has it been possible for an enemy force that totaled no more than 250,000—half of them lightly armed local guerrillas at the start of the offensive and which, according to Allied body counts, lost fifteen per cent of his strength in killed and captured in the past four weeks—to continue to hold the initiative against nearly 1,200,000? Perhaps the most important point is that, for all practical purposes, the enemy have the power to make themselves invisible, moving by night, adept at the arts of camouflage, hidden among the paddyfields and in the thousands of hamlets themselves, infiltrated in all likelihood into Vietnamese government intelligence services. He can mass his forces, strike against one or many weak points, avoiding the Allies' strength and then disperse.

Even now, within rocket range of the capital, thousands of enemy troops are finding places to hide...



Photos: P.L.A.F. fighters (left) and G.I.'s (right)

